

A TELEGRAM FROM METZ.
 Louis and I went out to-day
 To see the soldiers fighting;
 The balls came showering all about,
 And round our Louis lighting.
 I wish you'd see how brave he was,
 How cool and unimpressed,
 He didn't mind the smell of smoke
 Nor need to be addressed.
 He caught the bullets in his hand
 And put them in his pocket,
 He says he'll have a nice one fixed
 For Mamma, in a locknet.
 The Prussian cannon thundered loud,
 And wildly urged the battle,
 But Louis proudly viewed the storm,
 And then—called for his rattle.
 Full many a *chien moustache* I saw—
 Half hid by bullets flying—
 Cast one astonished glance at Lou
 And then burst out a-orying!
 Like fire through grass the infection spread,
 Till, 'spite the Dutchmen's pelting,
 I found ten thousand grenadiers
 In bitter tears were melting!
 The minor features of the fray,
 Are hardly worth repeating,
 So just get out the usual talk,
 That "Fritz" are beating.
 METZ, Aug. 3. NAPOLEON.

THE AMERICAN MITRAILLEUR.

Description of the Famous "Coffee Mill."
 So much has been said about the French Mitrailleur, that its construction is now fairly understood, but its form and appearance are still unknown to the ordinary reader. The American Mitrailleur, which it resembles, is constructed and worked on the same principle. Up to the present the value of the Mitrailleur in the Franco-Prussian war does not seem to have been very great, but doubtless its effectiveness will be more fully demonstrated.

This gun, in its fundamental principles—is that to say, in its mechanical construction and operation—is essentially different from all others, and is not a single part of it, except the barrels, is like that of any other gun. It is, therefore, not an improvement upon an old system, but is an original invention. To give the reader an idea of its character, it may be said that it can be fired, when well manned, from four to five hundred times per minute.

THE MAIN FEATURES.

of the gun may be summed up as follows:—
 1. It has as many locks as there are barrels. The locks also have, when the gun is in operation, a reciprocating motion. The forward motion of the locks places the cartridges in the rear ends of the barrels, and closes the breach at the time of each discharge, while the return movement extracts the cartridge shells after they have been fired. When the ten-barrel gun is being fired, there are five cartridges at all times in the process of loading and firing, and at the same time five of the shells, after they have been fired, are in different stages of being extracted. These several operations are continuous when the gun is in operation. In other words, as long as the gun is supplied with cartridges (which is done by means of "feed-cases," in which they are transported), the several operations of loading, firing, and extracting the cartridge shells are carried on automatically, uniformly, and continuously. The locks operate on a line with the axes of the barrels, and are not attached to any part of the gun, but as the gun is made to revolve the locks play back on the cavities in which they work, like a weaver's shuttle, performing their functions of loading and firing by their impingement on stationary inclined planes or spiral projecting surfaces. It can be loaded and fired only when the barrels are in motion, that is to say, when the barrels, inner breech, locks, etc., are being revolved. It may be justly termed

A COMPOUND MACHINE GUN.

since the ten barrels, each being furnished with its own loading and firing apparatus, form, as it were, ten guns in one. This is a valuable feature, for in the event of one of the locks or barrels becoming impaired, the remaining ones can still be used effectively. The gun bears the same relation to ordinary firearms that the printing-press does to the pen, or the railway to the stage-coach. It is no exaggeration to say that this system marks the commencement of a new era in the history of implements of war. It will, no doubt, be the means of revolutionizing, in a great degree, the present modes of warfare. A few men furnished with these death-dealing engines will be able to defeat thousands armed with ordinary weapons. It may safely be said that no guns which can be rapidly fired have so great a range and accuracy as the larger sized Gatling guns, which have an effective range of from two thousand to three thousand yards. The gun is regarded by master armsmen and by experienced soldiers as one of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of the mechanism ever invented. Officers of the highest intelligence admit and recognize its effectiveness and value as an implement of warfare. The gun and its ammunition have recently been

GREATLY IMPROVED.

In the following particulars:—The locks are now made with improved extractors, which never fail to remove the cartridge shells from the chambers of the barrels after they have been discharged. The locks can be put in or taken out without taking the gun apart. The method of supplying the gun with cartridges has also been greatly improved, so that they can now be continuously fed to the gun with regularity and certainty from "feed-cases," through the hopper, even when the gun is operated by inexperienced men. The cartridges are now made of much stouter material than formerly, and with solid heads, and they can be reloaded and fired a great number of times, thus greatly lessening the cost of this kind of ammunition. The shells of these improved cartridges are so strong as to make it impossible for the heads to burst even when double charges are used. A new cooking device is now added, which can be so adjusted as to allow the gun to be revolved without snapping when not in service.

THE PRINCIPAL SIZES.

manufactured are as follows: The smallest size has ten steel rifled barrels, and is made of any proper calibre to suit the musket cartridges used by different governments. The second-sized gun has ten steel rifled barrels, is 75-100 inch calibre, and discharges solid lead balls of ½ oz. in weight. The third, or largest-sized gun, is of one-inch calibre, is made with ten barrels, and discharges solid lead balls ½ lb. in weight. This gun also uses a canister cartridge which contains sixteen balls. It also discharges explosive balls with great effect. This gun (as well as the 75-100 calibre) has an effective range far greater than that of musketry, and the great precision of its fire gives it an advantage over most field artillery. To give the reader

AN IDEA OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS.
 It may be said one hundred pounds of lead can be discharged from the gun per minute; that is to say, the gun can easily, when well manned, discharge two hundred balls per minute, each ball weighing a half pound, and having a range fully equal to that of the best field artillery. It is confidently believed that the effectiveness—the killing power—of two hundred balls fired from this gun per minute, is greater than that of shells fired from an ordinary field cannon. The half-pound balls fired from the one-inch-calibre Gatling gun have greater penetrating force at one thousand yards than fragments of shells discharged from artillery at the same distance; moreover, balls fired from the Gatling gun have more ricochet than fragments of shells. These guns, after a long series of trials conducted by army officers of high standing, have been adopted by the United States Government, and one hundred of them have been purchased by that Government since the close of the late war. One of the leading powers of Europe has also adopted the Gatling gun, it is said, and has given two orders for them which are now being executed by the Colts Company. Many other Governments have purchased these guns in smaller quantities.

TRIALS OF THE GUN.

were first made at the Government Arsenal, at Washington, afterwards at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia. Another series of trials was made at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., in the months of June and July, 1866, in comparison with the "twenty-four-pounder flank-defense howitzer," and, lastly, tests of the guns were made at the Navy-yard, Washington, in May, 1868. These have demonstrated the great value and superiority of the invention. The following extracts, taken from the official reports of the various trials, will give the reader some idea of the appreciation in which the invention is held by government officials. In the first experiments made in January, 1865, at Washington Arsenal, one of the small guns was used. It was

TESTED FOR RAPIDITY AND ACCURACY.

of discharge, by means of targets placed at various distances, and with excellent results. The report says:—

Total weight of gun, exclusive of carriage, 224
 Total weight of carriage, 202
 Total weight of limber, 200
 The gun certainly possesses the advantages of rapidity and accuracy, and loads and fires while the barrels are revolving. There is no escape of gas at the breach; it has one lock for each barrel, so that in the event of one barrel or lock becoming disabled, the gun is still efficient, as the rest of the barrels and locks can be used without difficulty. A peculiar and valuable feature in this gun consists in its not having sufficient recoil to impair the accuracy of the shot. The gun and its carriage are of sufficient weight

TO OVERCOME THE RECOIL.

of each discharge. This is a very great advantage, inasmuch as bridges, fords, roads, etc., can be protected with the gun as well at night as in the daytime. It is only necessary in order to defend a desired place at night to aim the piece in daytime so as to cover this particular point, and in case the enemy, at night, should attempt to approach it, a torrent of balls can be discharged in the direction with unerring precision and with deadly effect. With this arm, no time is lost in sighting after the first discharge. If desirable, a lateral motion may be given to the gun while it is being discharged, so that

A PERFECT SHEET OF BALLS.

can be made to sweep the sector of a circle within its range. The use of this kind of firearms will, no doubt, in a great degree, supersede the necessity of large armies, for with it a few men can be made to do the work of many, and hundreds of the guns can be put in the field for what it would cost to equip a few regiments. In this gun the operation of loading is greatly simplified. There is no need of sponging, capping, priming, adjusting of fuses, cocking, etc. All that is required is to supply the hopper with the cartridges and turn the crank, when a continuous stream of balls can be discharged.

NEW RECRUITS.

may be taught the use of this gun in camp, without any waste of ammunition. When the knob is so turned as to prevent snapping or firing, cartridges can be fed to the guns from the "feed-case," and the operations of loading and extracting them can be carried on without firing. In this way soldiers can easily become familiar with its workings. As stated heretofore, the cartridges used with this one-inch calibre guns have been greatly improved. The cartridge shells are now manufactured from much stouter material than formerly, and are made with solid heads, solder being placed in their bases, thus enabling them to withstand the heaviest charges without the possibility of their being burst. The shells can be reloaded and fired again for fifty or more times. These shells being thus utilized, the cost for ammunition will be but little more than that of the lead and powder used in reloading. The flanges of the cartridges have square faces in front, which enable the shells to be easily extracted from the chambers of the barrels, after they have been fired. The carriage upon which the gun is mounted has also been much improved. It has an adjustment which enables one to give to the gun, when it is fired, a lateral motion, so as to sweep the sector of a circle of more than twelve degrees, without moving the wheels or the trail of the carriage. By this arrangement the stream of balls can be directed in the same way as water from a hose-pipe, and made to cover five hundred yards or more of the enemy's front without interrupting its own continuous fire.

WITH ACCURACY, WITHOUT RESIGHTING.

or further adjustment of the gun. These advantages not possessed by any other kind of firearms. The rapidity and continuity of the discharge of the gun give to its performance the greatest destructive effect. Few troops can be found so brave as to contend against such a terrible and fearful engine of warfare. In contrasting targets representing one used by a company of infantry, numbering 100, and armed with "needle-guns," and showing the one fired upon by those operating the Gatling gun, it will be seen that the Gatling put 88 per cent. of shots in a target at 500 paces, while those fired by soldiers took deliberate aim, at a single target at the same distance, gave only 27 per cent. of "hits." This difference would be, perhaps, still greater in time of action, owing to smoke and excitement. The shooting of the Gatling is certainly of the very best kind. Some critical officers may object to the use of this

class of firearms, as some of them did a few years ago to the use of breech-loading muskets, but it is now certain that the day will soon come when the latter will be used by all enlightened nations, as the fallacy of the objections urged against breech-loaders has been demonstrated and the criticisms proved to be of no weight or force. The gun is strong and durable, and is in every respect a first-class weapon. It can be easily transported, and, if need be, can be taken apart and its several parts packed on horses or mules, when carrying on warfare in a mountainous region, and can in a few minutes be made ready for action. There is

NOTHING ABOUT THE GUN.

that is mysterious, or difficult to be understood. If by bad management any clogging should occur in the feeding of the hopper, it can be thrown back and the matter righted in a few seconds; and if one of the locks should become imperative, it can be taken out through the opening in the cascabel plate, and a new one inserted in less time than it would take to load and fire the breech-loading musket; after which, rapid firing may again be resumed. The main parts of the gun are so strong as to preclude the possibility of injury from use, and duplicate pieces of the smaller portions can form a part of the outfit; moreover, means can be provided for reloading the cartridge shells after they have been fired—that is to say, a supply of balls and loose powder can be carried, and the shells reloaded by a detachment of men assigned for such duty, and thus cartridges can be at all times kept on hand for immediate use. The working parts of the gun are enclosed in fire-brick covering, so as to be entirely protected from dust and exposure to the weather. The barrels are open from end to end, and can easily be kept clean by the use of a swab or wiper. Balls fired from these firearms may not give the pyrotechnic display of shells discharged from field artillery, but their effectiveness is none the less. It is generally admitted that in battle the small balls are the most destructive of life.—N. Y. World.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Mrs. Lynch in the Harbor of Rio—She Makes Some Interesting Revelations Regarding the Late Paraguayan War.
 A correspondent writing from Rio Janeiro says:—
 While Mrs. Lynch was in port on board the City of Limerick a little romance occurred. With her came a grown-up daughter of Lopez by another woman, of whom Mrs. Lynch has taken charge for many years. This girl was with the little army of Lopez when he was killed, and was engaged to be married to a young Paraguayan officer, the ceremony being appointed for the 12th of March. But Lopez was slain on the 1st, and the lover was captured and sent as a prisoner to Rio Janeiro. On Mrs. Lynch coming to the port of Rio the young lover and several Paraguayan officers were allowed to go on board to see Mrs. Lynch and her family. Further permission was obtained for the lover to spend the night before the vessel sailed with the family, and the result was that, by permission of the Government, a priest married the officer the officer and the girl, and he proceeded to Europe in the same vessel.

While Mrs. Lynch was at Buenos Ayres, Dr. Stewart, to whom Mrs. Lynch has confided \$15,000 to be lodged to her and her children's credit in the Bank of Scotland, as appears by a receipt given by him, but which he alleges was extorted from him, arrived at the same place, he having come on from England with a large quantity of agricultural implements and other articles to sell in Paraguay. As luck would have it, he went to the same hotel as Mrs. Lynch, but when he heard she was there he turned white as ashes, ordered out his trunks in haste, and hurried on board a steamer bound up the river. It would appear that he acted wisely, for Mrs. Lynch had vowed to horsewhip him first and shoot him afterwards, and she looks like a woman who would be as good as her word in such a matter.

While here Mrs. Lynch was very anxious to have a talk with the Emperor, but she could not get leave to get ashore, and only a few influential persons were allowed to see her. She made some revelations in regard to the war which are not uninteresting, of which the following is the substance:—
 She states positively that the war with Brazil was projected by Lopez in alliance with General Urquiza and the Blancos of Montevideo, and under conditions of probable success which rendered the confederates sanguine as to the result. According to the stipulations between them, Urquiza was to have Corrientes as well as Entre Rios, and the Oriental Republic was to receive Rio Grande do Sul.

Madame Lynch declares that Lopez was utterly hopeless of defending himself successfully after the recrossing of the Paraguayan army over the Parana, but that his hopes revived during the long siege of Humaita, as the slowness of the movements of the Marquis de Caxias inspired him with confidence that he could tire the allies out, which hopes were encouraged by the sending of sums of money to bribe officials in the Paraguayan service appearing to demonstrate weakness on the part of the allies.

For some time Lopez was kept informed of the movements of the allies, through General MacMahon, but after the departure of this minister he remained in ignorance of what was doing. The well-planned attack of the Comte d'Eu upon the position of Ascurra, which General MacMahon had pronounced impregnable, completely annihilated his hopes, and left him no resource but to carry on a guerilla war in the expectation of wearying the Brazilians into terms; but at no time during the whole course of the war had Lopez any intention whatever of leaving Paraguay. With the desire to secure something for Madame Lynch and his children, Lopez sent off, at Ascurra, a large sum in gold, consigned to Dr. Stewart's brother, and had it deposited in the bank of Scotland; but this sum is now denied to her, although she holds Dr. Stewart's receipt. Now, her only hopes are vested in General MacMahon, who took charge of about £20,000 worth of property for her when leaving the Paraguayan encampment. All she has with her is of trifling amount, consisting chiefly of jewelry of little intrinsic value. The sword presented to Lopez by the Paraguayan people she deposited with the British Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres.

A gentleman of Illinois, bearing the name of Harper, prides himself on being the parent of a two-year-old baby weighing sixty pounds. The young "Harper," strange to say, cares so little for music that he falls into a gentle slumber while the parent "strings" are being tuned.

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 No. 608 CHESTNUT Street.
 MANUFACTORY, No. 23 South FIFTH
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 July 27, 1870.
NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
 The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania Avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth Street, west.

PROPOSALS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
 The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be accompanied by proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy, that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
 Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals of guarantee, and certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be sent to each person who desires to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Chief of the Bureau.
 The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
 Proposals must be made for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
 The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles proposed, which license must be directed to the Bureau, and must be countersigned by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which he resides.
 The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
 Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.
 As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and 50 per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the purchasing paymaster of the station named in the contract within ten days after the date of the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
 The classes of the material are numbered and designated as follows:—
 No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 3, White Oak Planed; No. 4, Black Oak Logs; No. 5, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 6, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 7, White Pine Logs; No. 8, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 9, White Pine Planed; No. 10, White Pine Boards; No. 11, White Pine Beams; No. 12, White Pine Shingles; No. 13, Hickory; No. 14, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 15, Locust; No. 16, Tamarac; No. 17, Cypress; No. 18, Spruce; No. 19, Spruce; No. 20, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 21, Lignumvite; No. 22, Ingot Copper; No. 23, Wrought Iron; No. 24, Cast Iron; No. 25, Cast Steel; No. 26, Iron Spikes; No. 27, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 28, Iron Cut Nails; No. 29, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 30, Zinc; No. 31, Solder; No. 32, Brass; No. 33, Black Ingles, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 34, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 35, Files; No. 36, Augers; No. 37, Tools for ship carpenters; No. 38, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 39, Hardware; No. 40, White Lead; No. 41, Zinc Paints; No. 42, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 43, Linseed Oil; No. 44, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 45, Spirits of Turpentine; No. 46, Turpentine Soap; No. 47, Glass; No. 48, Brushes; No. 49, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 50, Stationery; No. 51, Ship Chandlery; No. 52, Gunpowder; No. 53, Crude Turpentine; No. 54, Beating, Packing; No. 55, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 56, Junk; No. 57, Charcoal.
 The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:—
KEYPORT.
 Nos. 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
CHARLESTOWN.
 Nos. 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
BROOKLYN.
 Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
ALBANY.
 Nos. 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
WASHINGTON.
 Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
NOBOLFO.
 Nos. 1, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
MADEIRA ISLAND.
 Nos. 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
AT TRENDS, OF GRAVEYARD REACH, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner Galego, 250 tons net measurement, wreck of pilot boat, Flame, 87 tons, net measurement.
AT DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc., on board; from gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons net measurement, sunk with guns, etc., on board; war steamer Jamestown, 700 tons net measurement, sunk with guns, etc., on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 400 tons, net measurement; schooner Wythe, 300 tons; Roach, 225 tons; brig, 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also, 150 tons of iron, 100 tons of stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 15 feet high.
AT TRENDS, OF GRAVEYARD REACH, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner Galego, 250 tons net measurement, wreck of pilot boat, Flame, 87 tons, net measurement.
AT DRURY'S BLUFF, about twenty miles below Richmond, 100 to 400 piles, part of remains of old military bridge.
 Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.
 Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished and the method of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.
 Some of the works are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in competition for removing other works which are worthless.
 The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
 Proposals will be opened at 1:30 P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.
 Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.
 Proposals must be in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Removal of Obstructions," and must be accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to
 Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
 Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair,
 U. S. Navy Department,
 Washington, D. C.
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 G stones save the stone. No dust! No injury to stones.
 GEORGE C. HOOPER,
 17 1/2 South FIFTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL

QUALITIES AND GRADES. TENTS, AWNINGS, TRUCKS, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Pelt, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paoline, Beiting, Sail Tents, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
 No. 10 CECHUR Street (City Store).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES SALE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
 The undersigned, Mortgagee and Trustee under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock noon, by
 M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
 All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situated and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, mounds, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, cranes, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz:—
 About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—
 The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.
 One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyler mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationary engines, blacksmiths, and fixtures.
 Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 29 dwelling houses and stables.
 Also, the property known as the Weeks Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 3232 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Kyan lots, and two small tracts of land containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.
 Also, about 17,000 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.
 Also, the right to take ore on the Mothersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.
 Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 52 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 22 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.
 Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Bar